MAY 17, 1787. THE NUMBER 252.

Virginia Gazette
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

To be Sold,

Agreeable to the Revenue law, on Monday the 20th of May, 1787, in Buckingham county, the following tracts of

LAND,

Or ſo much thereof as will ſatisfy the taxes for 1783, 1784, and 1785, (only certificate for 1783) viz.

	Acres
John Atterſon	200
Mary Blackburn	180
John Belch	50
John Burton, (Cheſterfield)	230
Lewis Chaudion	135
Joſeph Coleman	200
James Akins, (Cumberland)	200
William Clark (Cumberland)	1150
George Daubins	200
Thomas Doſs's, eſtate	309
John Diggs	300
Thomas Epperſon	300
John Fiſher	345
John Floid	75
Griffin Garland	1300
Edward Gibſon, (Amelia)	400
Notley Gordon's eſtate	400
John Harrington	50
Edward Harmon	230
William Snuggs	174
Charles Sampſon	300
Thomas Wright	400
Edward Walton	309
Charles Burton (Powhatan)	800
James Bransford	150
John ———	130
John Moſely	300
Ann Phin	50
John Richard	234
David Roſs, Eſqr	796
Andrew Thompſon	250
Benjamin Thompſon	200
Philip Vet	460
Samuel Webſter	70
John Wright, jun.	322
Robert Williams	400
Samuel Taylor, (Kentucky)	309
And Col. John Harris's tract of land	

The ſale will begin at the ſaid Harris's Land, on the 20th of May next, and ſhall adjourn from tract to tract until the aforeſaid lands are ſold or as much as will ſatisfy the taxes.

JOHN JOHNS, late high ſheriff.

75

LOST, Or STOLEN,

FROM the ſubſcriber in Amelia county, near JOEL MOTLEY's the 13th of January laſt, a POCKET BOOK containing as follows, viz. A French crown and a dollar, a Virginia Gazette dated, April 2, 1785, wherein is contained an advertiſement as follows, viz Loſt or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber near Richmond town, at Shipley Broadas's, a pocket book containing as follows, viz. Two bonds given by Agneſs Spratley, to the ſubſcriber, for ſixty one pounds fifteen ſhillings each, the firſt became payable at Chriſtmas, in the year 1783, the other became payable at Chriſtmas, in the year 1784 Barnett Timberlake, and Geddes Winſton, ſecurities to both bonds; the balance due to the ſubſcriber on them laſt Chriſtmas is eighty four pounds; a bond given by Robert Broadas and Shipley Broadas, for ſixteen pounds, a note of hand given by Geddes Winſton, to the ſaid Agneſs Spartley, for ſeven pounds, a note of hand given by Reuben Moſs to John Craft, for one pound fifteen ſhillings, North Carolina currency. Together with books of accompts, and ſundry papers concerning many things. With the Virginia Gazette was a bond given by Jonathan Parker, and Ann his wife, under the penalty of ſix thouſand pounds North Carolina currency, to make the ſubſcriber a good right and title to a tract of land in Granville county, in the ſtate of North Carolina, containing four hundred acres, joining ſaid Parker, a receipt in full for the ſaid land, together with books of accounts, and ſundry papers concerning maney things. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignments on the bonds, notes of hand, &c.

MICHAEL JONES.

APRIL 2, 1787.

Amelia ſſ.

This day Michael Jones, came before me Edmund Booker, a Juſtice of the Peace of the ſaid county, and made oath that what is ſet forth in the above advertiſement is the truth to the beſt of his knowledge. Certified under my hand this 4th day of April, 1787.

EDMUND BOOKER.

To be Sold

One thouſand five hundred ACRES of

LAND

ON PAMUNKEY RIVER,

EITHER in one body or divided to ſuit the purchaſer, or purchaſers: One year's credit for half the money; two years for the remainder with intereſt from the day of ſale, provided the payments be not made punctually to the time agreed on. Tobacco at the market price from the upper warehouſes on this river, and James river will be taken as money, and for part of the purchaſe money, military certificates will alſo be received. Mr. Fox, who lives on the eſtate will ſhew the land, receive propoſals, and tranſmit them to me, who will attend here at any time, or my ſon for me; to conclude the bargain with any purchaſer,

RALPH WORMELEY.

King William county, March 7, 1787.

NOW SELLING

AT T. NICOLSON's OFFICE.

The Virginia LAWS,

Paſſed October, 1786.

BLANKS,

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

To be LET

THE NOTED TAVERN,

At the foot of the Church Hill, *known by the name of the*

BIRD IN THE HAND.

It has every neceſſary outhouſe,

And a GOOD GARDEN.

ALSO A HOUSE,

Adjoining Mr. M'Colls, ſtore,

A little above the Courthouſe.

It is fitted for two tenements, as ſtores, and would ſuit a merchant with or without a family. For terms inquire of

COHEN & ISAACS.

Richmond, March 19, 1787.

Five Pounds Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the commons of Richmond, a bay HORSE about four feet ten inches high, with a blaze face, hanging main and ſwitch tail, with ſome gray hairs in it, branded on the near buttock thus L. C I. ſhod all round, trots, canters and gallops. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive two dollars reward, and on conviction of the thief the above reward.

J. CLARK.

Richmond, April 24, 1787.

JAMES CITY, April 10, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. JOHN REDWOOD, deceaſed are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, as he is determined to ſettle his adminiſtration on ſaid eſtate as ſpeedy as poſſible; thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate are alſo requeſted to bring in the ſame, that proviſion may be made to diſcharge them.

W. REDWOOD, Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given,

That we the ſubſcribers, creditors of the late Houſe of HAYMAN & MOFFATT, by virtue of a deed of aſſignd ment to us made, bearing date the 24th of March laſt,

DO conſtitute and appoint Mr ROBERT BEVERLY CHEW, of Fredericksburg, in the county of Spotſylvania, and Mr. ROBERT THOMAS, of Rappahannock, in the county of Eſſex, our true and lawful Attorneys, to ſue for, and recover all ſum or ſums of money, that may appear due on the books now in their poſſeſſion, of ſaid Hayman & Moffatt, either by bond, note, or open account. Requeſting at the ſame time all thoſe indebted, will be as ſpeedy in their payments as poſſible to the aforeſaid gentlemen, thereby preventing any further diſagreeable conſequences.

CHARLES YATES.
DAVID BLAIR.
FLITCHERS & SUNDERLAND.
FLITCHERS & GIBSON.
WILLIAM DRUMMOND.
SMITH, YOUNG, & HYDE.

Fredericksburg, April 20, 1787.

For Sale,

Several likely negro WOMEN & CHILDREN,

Which may be had upon moderate terms for ready money. For terms inquire of the Printer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18.

A DREADFUL fire broke out here, a few days ago, and lasted six hours, during which, 200 houses were reduced to ashes. It is not possible even to average the loss sustained, as the dwelling houses destroyed consisted mostly of shops and warehouses.

MADRID, Jan. 20.

THE Spanish government spare no pains to favour and extend their interior commerce throughout every province of the kingdom, for which purpose they encourage the digging of canals, the building of bridges and other public works which can in any wise contribute to the fertilizing and improvement of the country. At Ronda, in Andalusia, a most superb bridge is building, and already very far advanced: this work was attempted in the beginning of this century, but given up in its infancy by reason of the great difficulties that occurred; all these have, however, been surmounted by Don Diego de Canas, a Captain in the navy, and Don Joseph Martin, an experienced architect, who have the direction of the work: This bridge is intended to unite the two mountains upon which the town of Ronda stands, and will cross a most tremendous precipice called Tazo; from the surface of the water, at its greatest height, to the bridge, there is an elevation of 296 feet and an half; the width of the spring is 115 feet and an half, and one single arch is already thrown over that space; the whole will be finished in 1787.

PARIS, March 3.

AT a meeting of the Notables, yesterday, M. de Calonne informed the Assembly, that an additional revenue of one hundred million [4,200,000,] was necessary to put his Majesty's affairs in proper order. To supply this sum, the land tax was proposed, not to be taken from the nominal rent of the lands, but from the nett produce. He owned, that the national income was not equal to the annual expenditure. At the close of the year 1776, there was a deficiency of 37 millions [8,628,000l.] and from that time to the end of 1786, there have been borrowed 1250 millions [55 millions sterling] and to make good that deficiency, as well as to prevent it in future, 100 millions per annum, at least, must be added to the revenues.

The proceedings of the Assembly of the Notables on the 12th is tolerably well known. It was expected that the state of the accounts would be laid before them, but there was only found an order from the King that it was useless to see the accounts, it being sufficient to know that it was 113,000,000, and that his Majesty desired the Assembly would only examine whether the land tax should be paid in any kind or money. The members debated according to this order, and determined that the subsidy should be paid in money, and that the King should be requested to change the name of it, by calling it a Dixieme (tenth), and at the same time to lay it in proportion to the greater or less product of each district.

HAGUE, March 13.

WE are assured, that the Court of Madrid, perceiving that the requisition she has made to the republic of Holland, for a passage by the Cape of Good-Hope, will meet with many difficulties, has determined that her ships shall pass, notwithstanding every opposition that may be made by the republic.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

A LETTER from Cadiz, received by a merchant in the city, has the following article: "We have at length concluded a treaty with the Dey of Algiers, that such of the American ships that are loaded with wheat and flour only, for any of our ports, shall pass unmolested by his armed vessels, except only in searching whether they are bound to any ports of Portugal, and that if any one is taken before it is known by the officers of his cruizers it shall be restored; but the Dey will not agree to their returning home without being molested, so that I am afraid this treaty will be but of little use to us, who are in great want of those articles; however, our Governour has orders from Court, that if the Americans will venture to bring wheat and flour, they shall in return have a convoy to see them out of the reach of the pirates."

The question of marriage, on an appeal from the Court of Session in Scotland, determined in the House of Lords on Wednesday, appears to be as follows, viz. that no ceremony is necessary to constitute a marriage by the laws of Scotland:——In the year 1769, Mr. Robertson, the appellant, a merchant, paid his addresses to Helen Inglis, the respondent, a chambermaid Miss Inglis says, that Mr. Robertson declared his passion in the most tender and respectful terms, assuring her that he was utterly indifferent to the inequality of their condition, or the estimation of the world; that his warmest desire was to have her for his wife, but that it would be necessary for some time to dissemble their connection, lest it should give offence to his father and mother, with whom he then lived. On this the lady candidly acknowledged that she then yielded—and they became husband and wife by mutual declarations of consent, without any ceremony.—Mr. Robertson took Miss Inglis from her service, and put her under the care of a governess, that she might be the better qualified to be his companion. He built a house for her, and provided her in the most liberal manner with furniture, clothes, and all the paraphernalia of a married lady, and behaved to her with the most singular attention and tenderness, writing letters to her in the most affectionate terms, stiling her his dearest wife, and subscribing himself her loving husband. They continued on this amicable footing till the year 1783, when Mr. Robertson formed a design of marrying a lady of the name of Miss Brown, which they solemnized by a process of matrimony peculiar to Scotland, namely, by going to bed together, and taking a protest in the hands of a public notary, that they were married persons. On this Miss Inglis commenced her suit against Mr Robertson, in which she insists against him for declaration of marriage and adherence, and produced many letters from him, wherein he subscribes himself her loving husband. To this Mr. Robertson pleaded that none of the letters contained any acknowledgement of a past marriage, and that they were constantly addressed to the respondent by her maiden name. That when these letters were written he was very young, and had but recently returned from Holland, where he had been educated, and where proclamation of banns is essential to marriage, and where of course concubinage is covered with the decent name of husband and wife. That he used those appellations as mere terms of blandishment—as the whispers of a lover in his mistress's chamber—the only object of them was to appoint meetings, and that they were wholly inadequate to establish the important relation of husband and wife. The Court in Scotland, however, found the marriage with Miss Inglis established, which the decision of the House of Lords has confirmed.

March 10. Letters from Madrid mention, that the communication between Spain and Gibraltar is at last opened; and that it was not, by any means, the fault of the Spaniards that it has been so long shut up.

The French have formed an offensive and defensive alliance with the Porte; with Spain, which has covenanted to supply them with ten thousand horse; with Sardinia, with Sweden, and with Denmark.

March 20. The board of commissions for enquiring into the American claims will be continued by another act, as they have not yet settled all the business. They are now busied in examining the most important case of all, that of Mr. Harford, whose claim amounts to 18,000l. a year; his immense estate in Maryland, with all the patronage, having been confiscated.

It is said, that a convention has lately been signed between their Most Catholic and Christian Majesties relative to a mutual guarantee of trade and commerce in the West Indies and America.

Extract of a letter from Arcott, July 26, 1787.

"The Marattoes and Tippo Saib are at war, and the company are rather afraid that it will cause a rupture between us and our old enemies the French, who have lately landed at Pondicherry and the Mauritius near 5000 troops from France; the Dutch have also ceded the harbour and fort of Trincomale to the French; so that they are gaining strength in this country every day; and should hostilities commence, there will be a violent contest, as they will strain every nerve to recover their former possessions. However, I trust our superiority by sea will enable us to cope with them.

"This country now wears the face of plenty; and should the peace continue a few years more, the company's finances will be in a flourishing state."

March 22. Ministers have at length discovered the important secret, that the French and Portuguese have intered into a commercial treaty, one of the articles of which is, that France is to have the whole of their Brazil cotton. What step will be taken in consequence of this discovery we know not; but Ministers have been for several days so very much occupied, that the Lord Chancellor has not been able to attend in Lincoln's Inn hall.

A report was circulated upon Change yesterday, which was brought by the Dutch mail, and generally believed, that there had been a dreadful riot in Holland. The mob proceeded to outrages, in which several houses were demolished, and many obnoxious characters to the rioters have been very roughly treated; but the particulars have not yet publicly transpired.

The Emperor of Morocco is reported to have made a very singular demand on our government, in consequence of the war subsisting between his Moorish Majesty and the Maltese. He has sent an Ambassador to Gibraltar to demand from our Court. two ships of 50, two of 60, and two of 70 guns, to be hired for an unlimited time, offering 150,000 piastres for the first year; that is to say, 100,000 piastres in ready money, and 50,000 in duties on fresh provision, which the English shall have a right to load at Tetuan. The Emperor's Minister is to remain at Gibraltar till an answer arrives from the British Court. This curious requisition will probably be the means of shutting the port of Tangiers, &c. against our cruisers in the Mediterranean, as it is impossible his Majesty's Ministers can comply with it.

March 29. The East-India Company have, at this time, near four millions of tea at market.

Accounts from the Hague mention, that an Ambassador is just arrived there from Petersburgh, to negociate a new treaty of amity, &c. with the States General.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

Mr. W. Greenville observed, that when the Americans had been excluded from supplying the West-India islands with articles necessary for their consumption, in American bottoms, gentlemen had apprehended that these islands would be reduced to great distress, but experience has proved that these fears were ill founded.

There were two species of articles, the produce of the United States of America, which were allowed to be imported into our islands; but the importation had been made legal only in British bottoms. These were wheat, flour, and lumber. This country had derived great benefit from the policy that confined the intercourse between the United States, and our islands in the West-Indies to British bottoms; our navigation had been highly improved, for this intercourse alone employed 58000 tons of shipping, and nearly 5000 seamen During the last year, indeed, this tonnage had decreased to about 5000, the Americans had sent their lumber, grain, &c. to the neutral islands, and then shipped them in foreign bottoms for the British islands. But he proposed a remedy to this, which was, that the importation of grain, lumber, &c. from the United States, should be confined to British ships, to the exclusion of other European as well as American bottoms.

He then moved, "that the Chairman be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill to vest in his Majesty for one year more the power of regulating by his Royal Proclamation, the commercial intercourse between his Majesty's dominions and the United States in America."

Lord Penrhyn observed, that the West-India islands should not only be amply supplied with necessaries, but they ought also to have the liberty of procuring them on the cheapest term.

Mr. Dempster said, the only objection he had to the bill was, that it would give to the crown a power to regulate by proclamation the trade of the country, which ought to be regulated only by act of Parliament.

Mr. Greenville admitted, that where any specific plan could be adopted, it ought to be under the authority of the Legislature, but while possibly negociations with America might be pending, or while there might be no government at all in the United States, he thought it much sounder policy that the intercourse should be regulated by a decided plan to be adopted by the Legislature.

The question was now put, and carried without a division, and the House adjourned.

A letter lately received from Lisbon, give the following description of a curious phænomenon or rather a *Lusus Naturæ*, the real existence of which however, we do not pretend to vouch to, as the writer is not personally known to us:

"Don Roderigo de Menelles, son to the Governor of the Bay of All Saints, has sent as a present to her faithful Majesty a young negro, whose person exhibits a kind of human Zebra, from its variegated colour. He bears on the forehead a white stripe of a triangular form which ends in a point on the nose. The hair and the eyebrows included within that spot, are also white, but woolly, as common to other blacks. Another spot of the same colour is visible on his chin; his shoulders are of a jetty black; but the breast and corner parts are nearly all over white, except here and there a few black spots. The arms and other parts of the body to the knee and below the ham, exhibit a medley mixtures of black and white; but the former colour is unmixed to the toes, and this contrast makes his leg look as if he had on a pair of buckskins. It may be observed, as a greater singularity, that both his parents are of the deepest black."

An extraordinary instance of precognition occurred at Colchester some days ago. A farmer, who lives within a few miles of that town, having missed some turkies from his premises, was awaked in the middle of the night by his wife, who informed that she had dreamed of the man who had stolen their poultry, and they should soon have it in their power to apprehend the thief, as he would offer the turkies for sale on the ensuing Saturday in Colchester market. The incredulous farmer laughed at this visionary prophecy of his wife; but her confidence was not to be shaken,—she insisted upon going to Colchester the next market day, in order to detect the offender. At length the day arrived, the woman appeared in the market, and, after walking backwards and forwards several times, she saw a man selling live turkies, and instantly recollected the same face that she had seen in her dream. She charged the man with the theft, he strongly denied her accusation; but on inspection she observed a particular mark on one of the turkies, by which she knew it to be one of her own. She directly appeared before the Mayor, and swore to her property; and the man was immediately apprehended and committed to Colchester jail, where he is to remain till the next quarterly sessions, and then to take his trial.

A pedlar who lived many years at Swaffham, in Norfolk, dreamt, that if he came up to London, and stood upon the bridge, he should hear very joyful news; which he at first slighted, but afterwards his dream being doubled and trebled unto him, he resolved to try the issue of it; and accordingly to London he came, and stood on the bridge two or three days, but heard nothing which might give him comfort, that the profit of his journey would be equal to his pains. At last it so happened, that a shop-keeper there, having noted his fruitless standing, seeng that he neither sold any wares, or asked any alms, went to him, and enquired his business; to which the pedlar made answer, that being a countryman he had dreampt a dream, that if he came up to London, he should hear good news: "and art thou (said the shop keeper) such a fool, to take a journey on such a foolish errand? Why I tell thee this, last night I dreampt, that I was at Swaffham, in Norfolk, a place utterly unknown to me; where, methought behind a Pedlar's house, in a certain orchard, under a great oak tree, if I digged there, I should find a mighty mass of treasure.

"Now think you, that I am so unwise, as to take so long a journey upon me, only by the instigation of a foolish dream! No, no, far be such folly from me; therefore, honest countryman, I advise the to make haste home again, and do not spend thy precious time in the expectation of the event of an idle dream."

The Pedlar, who noted well his words, glad of such joyful news, went speedily home, and digged under the oak, where he found a very large heap of money; with part of which, the church being then lately fallen down, he very sumptuously rebuilt it; having his statue cut therein, in stone, with his pack on his back and his dog at his heels, which is to be seen at this day. And his memory is also preserved by the same form, or picture, on most of the glass windows of the taverns and alehouses in that town.

BOSTON, April 20.

HIS Excellency John Adams, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at the Court of Great-Britain, has lately published a very valuable book, entitled, "A defence of the constitutions of Government of the United States of America." In the preface is the following paragraph—well worthy the attention of every American at this important crisis of our public affairs.—"The people in America have now the best opportunity, and the greatest trust, in their hands, that Providence ever committed to so small a number since the transgression of the first pair: If they betray their trust, their guilt will merit even greater punishment than other nations have suffered, and the indignation of Heaven. If there is one certain truth to be collected from the history of all ages, it is this: That the people's rights and liberties and the democratical mixture in a constitution, can never be preserved without a strong executive, or, in other words, with-

out ſeparating the executive power from the Legiſlative. If the executive power, or any conſiderable part of it, is left in the hands either of an ariſtocratical or a demo cratical aſſembly, it will corrupt the Legiſlature as neceſſarily as ruſt corrupts iron, or as arſenic poiſons the human body; and when the Legiſlature is corrupted, the people are undone."

April 23. It it with inexpreſſible ſorrow, we relate, that about ſunſet laſt Friday evening, a fire broke out in a malt-houſe belonging to Mr. William Patten, near the Liberty Pole, at the ſouth end of this town, and was attended with a deſtruction ſimilar to which the inhabitants of this town have not experienced ſince the year 1760. The wind N. E. blowing hard, carried the flakes of fire to a great height and diſtance, by which, the houſes, being very dry, were ſet on fire in ſo many places, as rendered it impoſſible to direct the exertions of the inhabitants to any point. The ſpire of the Rev. Mr. White's meeting houſe, ſituated at the diſtance of near 50 rods from the place where the devaſtation firſt began, was obſerved to be on fire, at the ball juſt below the vane, in leſs than 15 minutes—as this could not be extinguiſhed by reaſon of its height, the fire falling therefrom, and from the houſes then in flames, in a ſhort time demoliſhed that large edifice. In the direction of the wind for a ſpace of 80 rods wide, the fire carried havock as far as the building extended, croſſing the main ſtreet and deſtroying the buildings one ſide from Mr. Knapp's to Mr. Bradford's; and on the other ſide from Mrs Inche's to Mr. Oſborn's.

There were ſeveral houſes empty, which, with the meeting-houſe, ſhops, barns and out houſes, may be computed at 100 buildings. Providentially no lives were laſt.

Much praiſe is due to the inhabitants of Charleſtown, Roxbury, Dorcheſter, Milton, Cambridge and Medford, for their very ſpirited and chearful aſſiſtance with their engines, on this occaſion.

Yeſterday there were contributions for the unfortunate ſufferers, in every church in this town when conſiderable ſums of money were collected.

NEW YORK, April 30.

Extract of a letter from Newbury Port, (Maſſachuſetts) dated April 18.

"Laſt Saturday evening came to this town a Mr. Stewart, formerly mate of a brig belonging to Savannah, Captain Clark, commander, who informs, that they took in a cargo of tobacco at Alexandria, in Virginia, in 1784, bound therewith to the Mediterranean. Soon after they had paſſed Gibraltar, they were ſurrounded by three Algerine corſairs, who took poſſeſſion of their veſſel and cargo, ſtripped the maſter, mate and ſeamen of every article of cloathing and effects, and gave them in lieu thereof, a frock and a pair of trowſers They were ſoon landed at Algiers, and immediately conducted to the Caſtle and put to hard labour, without diſtinction, and upon a pitiful allowance of only half a pint of rice per day; no bread nor meat, unleſs when they were allowed to take the inwards of creatures which were killed. After having remained ſeveral months at hard labour in the Caſtle, they were brought forth to public ſale, when their purchaſers, beſides otherwiſe treating them in the moſt brutal manner, ſlit open an ear of each man, at the ſame time continuing the ſtroke acroſs the cheek.

"Being thus marked, they were put on board the galleys and chained to the oars, where they remained until relieved by their generous and humane owners, who remittted a ſum of money to Leghorn, equal to their purchaſe, being 300 Louis d'ors for the Captain, 60 for the mate, and 30 for each ſeaman.

"The labour and fatigue, with their ſcanty allowance and ſevere uſage, were ſo much to make them wiſh for death, rather than life. A cowſkin was freely exerciſed upon them without diſcrimination, and often without provocation, by their renegadoes, who ſerved alſo as interpreters for the Algerines, but would not deign to look on them. Mr. Stewart left the crews of the ſeveral veſſels behind him, whoſe only hope of redempti n reſts on the exertions of Congreſs. He informs, that the Captains of thoſe crews were more fortunate than Captain Clark, owing to the humanity of the French and Britiſh Conſuls, who have hired them from ſlavery and hard labour, and taken them into their own families. He alſo informs, that the Algerines are very active in building and equipping veſſels of war, though few or none cruiſe without the Straights; and that he was informed that the Malteſe had a conſiderable force united with the Portugueſe who were to rendezvous at Madeira, in order to take ſuch veſſels under their convoy as may be bound to the Straights"

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Extract of a letter from a houſe in Tortola to a houſe in this city, dated April 7, 1787

A SCHOONER called here two nights ago and got a ſupply of proviſions from us, which they paid for, and by a man they turned on ſhore on one of the quays, we find ſhe was RUNAWAY WITH from Dominica She is called the MARY ANN, and owned either by Alexander M'Kenzie or William Bucy, or both of them, has three blacks and three whites on board The pretended Captain's name is M'DONALD, marked with ſmall-pox, a crippled hand, which we think is the left, wears his own hair ſhort, brown complexion, about five feet nine inches high. The ſchooner appeared Virginia built. The informer ſays they had 37 hogſheads ſugar, and one bale cotton on board at firſt, which they took in at Martinico for Dominica, they ſold the cotton for proviſions, and after they got what ſupplies they ſtood in need of on ſhore, they bartered three of their hogſheads of ſugar on board the ſhipping for other goods in the night The Captain promiſed us to bring his owner on ſhore next day to barter for his cargo, and ſaid they were going a trading voyage to St. Domingo. It is uncertain whether the veſſel may appear under Engliſh or French papers, as perhaps they have both. The Captain and mate are ſaid to be on ſhore at Dominica, we wiſh this may be the caſe. As this is a circumſtance which commands every enquiry, we are well convinced from your goodneſs, your aſſiduity TO DETECT THE VILLIANS will not be wanting. If you ſhould get any information, pray communicate it to Alexander M'Kenzie, Dominica, who, we do aſſure you is a worthy character"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, to his friend in this city, dated 21ſt April.

"A very melancholy affair happened on the 13th inſtant, the particulars of which are as follow: As Meſſ Michael Vandervort, Peter Wimple and Jaſper Denſman, were going from this place to the Seneca Falls, with ſome goods, accompanied by two young Indians they were attacked about a days journey from the Falls, and moſt barbarouſly murdered, except the two Indians, who made their eſcape. Moſt of the goods were recovered, but all the murderers are not yet taken. The Indians are trying to find them out. Vandervort had three cuts with a hatchet on the head; Wimple, ten ſtabs with a knife in the back, and two cuts with a hatchet on the head: and Denſman was ſhot through the body and arm, and three ſtabs with a knife on the head. On the 17th there was a Council held near the place, by the Kayuga Indians; they paſſed ſentence of death on an Oneida Indian, which ſentence was immediately executed on the ſpot"

The Senate and Aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland are again convened in the city of Annapolis They have met, it is ſaid, with ſome degree of temper and moderation, the advocates for an emiſſion of paper money having relinquiſhed and given up every idea on that ſubject, eſpecially as they find a very large majority of their conſtituents totally averſe to the meaſure.

RICHMOND, May 17,

THURSDAY laſt his Excellency George Waſhington, Eſq; ſet off from Mount Vernon for Philadelphia, to attend the Fœderal Convention.

A duel was fought near Bellville (South Carolina) on the 11th of March laſt, by Dr Bell and Major Lewis, in which the Doctor unfortunately fell.

Arrived in York river, the Friendſhip, Capt. Milford, in ſeven weeks from London.

At Norfolk, the ſhip Portſmouth, Capt Oldner, from London and the Iriſh Volunteer, from Liverpool, after ſhort paſſages.

The following criminals having been recommended by the Hon. the Judges of the General Court, to the Governor, as proper objects of mercy, received pardons viz. Michael M'Carmick, John Brooks, John Waſhburne, and John Howell Jones, convicted of Felony.

Extract of a letter from a member of Aſſembly, dated Annapolis April 26, 1787.

"Yeſterday evening we had a violent ſtorm of thunder in this town which entered the houſe of Mr. Aſhmead, and ſtruck ſeveral of the members of Aſſembly down, viz. Meſſrs. Funk, Keller, Burges, O'Neil, Nicholſon and Chaſe, and ſome others in the room, but they all roſe again, except Mr. Chaſe, who was very much hurt, but it is expected he will recover again"

Extract of a letter from Captain Wodrow, of the brig Eglenton, who ſailed from Baltimore for London, to his friend in Baltimore, dated Kinſale, February 6, 1787.

"On account of contrary winds, and very bad weather, we put into this port, the 2d inſt after a paſſage of 29 days to ſoundings, having been beating in the mouth of the channel ever ſince the middle of January.

"The weather has been exceſſively tempeſtuous at ſea, a great number of ſhips have been wrecked, and many put in here and Cork diſabled, with the loſs of men, maſts, anchors, &c One in particular arrived with only the Captain and boy on board. Of a fleet that left Gibraltar together, conſiſting of 153 ſail, 1000 were loſt on the coaſts of Spain and Portugual; one belonging to the ſame port with us, we found here without a maſt ſtanding, and her cargo in part damaged; in ſhort, the loſs of ſhipping is inconceivable, and think ourſelves very fortunate we have ſuffered ſo little.

"A few days before our arrival, we ſpoke the Roſs Packet, Captain Galgey, bearing away for Cork—The letters which went by us for Ireland, and the north of England, were immediately forwarded to the different places."

Monday evening laſt a houſe nearly oppoſite Mr. Tankard's tavern, was broke open, and a cheſt and box taken thereout and carried to the next vacant lot and opened, but on finding the contents were nothing more than carpenters tools, and glaſs tumblers, left them on the ſpot

James Philips, aged 50 or 60, and James Miles of Charles city county, were brought to the public jail in this city on Mondy laſt, for a burglary and robbery committed in the county of Prince-George two or three years ago, on the evidence of William Maynard, an accomplice. After the examination was over, Maynard found means to make his eſcape, and is now going at large.

A ſon of old Philips, was a few days ſince committed to the jail of Charles city county, for a forgery, but was reſcued by a party of his acquaintances by firing on the guard and then opening the priſon doors: This is a brother to the perſon who was reſcued from the above county, about two months ago, and afterwards retaken and committed to the public jail in this city.

* * * The Perſon who has taken or borrowed a gold headed cane from a houſe in this city are deſired to return it again or ſend it to the Printer.

TAKEN up in Albemarle county, near Mr. J. Scott's mill, a dark bay mare, about 6 years old, neither docked nor branded, about four feet, five or ſix inches high, has ſome white hairs in her forehead, had a ſmall bell on, with a kind of hoop round the lower end. Poſted and appraiſed to five pounds ten ſhillings

JOHN EADES.

FOR SALE,

On Monday the 20th of Auguſt next, at Eſſex court-houſe (being court day) for ready money,

TWO hogſheads of tobacco lying in Layton's warehouſes, inſpected at the following periods, and now ſold agreeable to law.

		N	Gr.	Tr	Nt	
1779. Aug. 30,	Wm. Thomas WT.	61	1105	108	997	Stem'd
1783. April 25,	Richard Hipkins RH	3	1087	104	983	

TAYLOR NOEL, PHILIP B. BOULWARE, } Inſpectors.

Layton's Warehouſe,
Eſſex county, May 1, 1787.

To be SOLD, on Wedneſday the 30th inſtant, May, at the houſe of the late James Honey, deceaſed, agreeable to his laſt will and teſtament, the following articles, viz.

HOUSEHOLD furniture, a waggon and four good horſes, a compleat and valuable ſet of cabinet makers and carpenters tools, ſeveral whip and croſs-cut ſaws; alſo the ſtock of timber on hand, conſiſting of mahogany, black walnut, pine plank, garden poſts and pails, an excellent turning lathe, and ſundry other articles in the cabinet makers buſineſs. A negro man that has been brought up to the cabinet buſineſs, a likely young negro wench, a neat double riding chair, and ſome new cabinet work juſt finiſhed. Six months credit will be allowed for all ſums above five pounds, on the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, and if the money is not punctually paid, to carry intereſt from the day of ſale. All perſons that have claims againſt the eſtate, will pleaſe make them known by the day of ſale; and all thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, that we may the ſooner be able to comply with the demands of the creditors.

LUCY HONEY, Executrix.
DAVID MORTON, Ex'or.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 9, 1787.

To be Sold,

Agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue act, on the 23d day of July, 1787, at Bedford Courthouſe, being court day in ſaid county, the following tracts of land, or ſo much thereof as ſhall ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate tax due thereon for the years 1784, and 1785, viz.

Robert Baber	575.	George Bandy	300.
Brown's ex'ors	200.	William Bail	200.
Obediah Baſham	100.	Samuel Burnett	50.
John Campbell,	156	James Bradford	100.
Cary Harriſon	500.	Elizabeth Chriſtian	76.
John Lee	236.	N. B. The heir lives in Carolina.	
☞ *Part of ſaid tract was ſold for taxes for 1783.*		Azeriah Doſs	100.
Stephen Lee	236.	Mark Cole	246.
Benjamin M'Craw	210.	Ditto	200.
Jeremiah Morton	290.	N. B. Part of ſaid land was ſold for taxes for 1783.	
John Hilton	300.		
Valentine Maddox	100.	Kaney Koley	110.
John Maddox	140.	William Doeaze	240.
James Pratt	770.	John Howell	200.
Ann Preſton,	140.	T. Greer's eſtate	191.
James Robertſon	237.	William French	300.
John Roſe	100.	Samuel Gilbert	170.
John Ward,	150.	William Harris's land taxed to 12ſ4½ acre.	
Jacob Woodſon	1000.		
☞ *690 acres of ſaid land ſold to ſatisfy taxes for 1783.*		Blackamore Hughes (Irvins)	346. 189.
Cheriby Whitmore	50.	Robert Johnſon	100.
Michael M'Dowell	75.	Ann Jennings	62½.
James M'Craw	453.	Henry Key	830.
Do. of ſame	286.	A. M'Clanaham	25.
Charles Rawſon	236.	Lot No. 6.	
Elizabeth Robertſon	100.	B. Mibams eſtate	100.
W & J. Scarbrough	380.	Gideon Martin	240.
Chriſto. Saunders	100.	R. Melton, jun.	200.
Robert Scarbrough	100.	L. M'Gready	500.
John Sharp	240.	James Nowland	185.
Peter Scott	200.	Thomas Owen	100.
John Weſt	75.	Owen Owen	197.
Joſeph Wright	270.	Joſiah Payn	790.
J. Clark Maryland.	400.	Pratt's, &c.	200.
John Pratt	200.	Charles Pearſon	360.
John Crouch	120.	John Perrin	300.
Yancy Holeman	163.	John Payne, jun.	104.
Joſhua Ages	100.	Roger Quarles	3550.
Ellis Adkerſon	225.	N. B. 84 tax paid and certificate tax for 85.	
Richard Blankenſhip	60.		
Joſeph Blankenſhip	109.		
John Bozwit	150.		

In conſequence of the above proceedings the greateſt indulgence has been given, therefore hope all thoſe who do not make payment before the day appointed, or on the day, will excuſe their humble ſervant for complying with the act entitling him to act according to law.

OBEDIAH TRENT, D. S.
for Wm. Calloway, late Sheriff.

Bedford, May 11, 1787.

POETRY.

THE WITTY PEASANT.

A POOR peasant boy, passing heedless one day,
Pick'd up an old horse-shoe, and bore it away:
A smart soon came up, and inquir'd with an air,
What he held in his hand?—and the boy gave a stare;
Then archly reply'd—"By my troth I don't know"—
"What!—not a horse-shoe!"—return'd the pert beau—
"O la! says the boy, "what it is to have learning.
"It gives you fine folks such a world of discerning!
"For my part, I knew not before, I declare,
"If it rightly belong'd to a HORSE or a MARE."

ODE ON THE MONTH OF MAY.

I.

NATURE now rais'd from winter's couch
Puts on her brigheſt, beſt array;
Creation welcomes her approach,
And hails the chearful month of May.

II.

Phœbus, his chariot nearer drives,
Gives life and vigour to each ray;
All animation now revives,
Wak'd by the genial month of May.

III.

No piercing cold, nor chilling blaſt,
Bear o'er the earth their rigid ſway.
The ſtorms are over, gone, and paſt,
And left ſerene the month of May.

IV.

Verdant around the proſpect glows,
(Of heaven a rich diſplay!)
And flow'rs their various ſweets diſcloſe
To deck the pleaſing month of May.

V.

Sweet warblers, raiſing loud their ſong,
Perch'd on each new enliven'd ſpray,
Notes fraught with melody prolong,
To harmonize the month of May.

VI.

The lambkins round their bleating ewes
In antic dance and ſportive play,
Their little tribute can't refuſe,
To celebrate the month of May.

VII.

With joys the farmer views his lands,
(His looks all jocund, blythe, and gay)
To ſee the toil of lab'ring hands
Rewarded in the month of May.

ANECDOTE.

Of a diſtinguiſhed Lord Chief Juſtice.

THIS celebrated Judge being on the Midland Circuit, a Mr. Shirley, of the county of Leiceſter, was brought before him, charged with having committed a rape on the body of one of his tenant's daughters. The Judge was remarkable for poſſeſſing an uncommon ſhare of delicacy, and therefore on the day preceding that of the intended trial, ordered the crier of the court to give public notice that it would come on the next morning at ſeven o'clock; thereby truſting that the female ſex would abſent themſelves on ſuch an occaſion. Inſtead of which, the ladies came pouring in numbers into the court, and filled the gallery by ſix o'clock. At length the Judge having heard all that the witneſſes had to ſay in ſupport of the charge, deſired the priſoner would enter upon his defence. Mr. Shirley, therefore, informed the court, that as he was one evening walking over his grounds, he eſpied his proſecutrix carrying away a bundle of faggots from a pile that belonged to him, and obſerving ſhe was a handſome girl, he jocoſely told her, if ever he caught her repeating the tranſgreſſion, he would aſſuredly repay himſelf in a way moſt agreeable to his wiſhes. Buſineſs calling him the next day to town, he was abſent about a fortnight; and on his return home, one of his ſervants deſired to know whether he had given permiſſion to a young woman to carry away faggots from ſuch a pile, for that ſhe had done it every evening ſince his departure. It immediately occured to him that it muſt be the girl he had ſeen before, and about the ſame hour he repaired to the old ſpot, where he had not waited long before ſhe made her appearance. To be brief—he jocularly deſired the girl to make perſonal reſtitution, which without heſitation or reluctance ſhe complied with. Mr. Shirley, in ſhort was honourably acquitted; but before he departed the court, the Judge deſired to give him one piece of advice. If, ſays his Lordſhip, you ſhould ever find a woman ſtealing your faggots again, do not threaten her with ſuch a puniſhment, for if you do, believe me that the ladies in the gallery won't leave you a ſtake in your hedge.

To be Rented

And immediate Poſſeſſion given.

A new Tavern in Amelia county, ſituated on a very publick road, near Doctor Roach's ſtore, and Chinkapin Church;

It lies high and on a very healthy ſpot, diſtance from Richmond about 45 miles. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or rent, may have with the houſe ſome furniture if they ſhould ſtand in need alſo a ſervant. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

CHRISTOPHER FORD.

Amelia, April 30, 1787.

TREASURY OFFICE,

MAY 3, 1787.

THE money in the funds appropriated by law to the diſcharge of the intereſt on the army debt, will be divided among the holders of thoſe warrants for fourth years intereſt or military certificates which ſhall be brought into the Treaſury to be regiſtered between the date hereof and the 15th of June next, as the law directs.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be preſented to the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly, praying, that Byrd's ware-houſes may be re-built where they formerly ſtood: This petition will be ſupported by an aſſurance on the part of the preſent proprietor of the land that, he will build all the houſes of brick and roof them with tile or ſlate, ſo as to encloſe a complete ſquare, and the gates (if required) ſhall be made of iron; hence no combuſtible matter will in future appear either in the houſes or incloſure. Sufficient ſecurity being given to execute the work as above; the public cannot, in nature of things, place wooden buildings however remote they may be from other houſes, in ſo much ſecurity, and as it will be almoſt impoſſible to ſet the propoſed buildings on fire, even by deſign, it will amount nearly to a full inſurance of all tobacco lodged in thoſe houſes.

Richmond, May 3, 1787.

I have for ſale 808 Acres of LAND

Lying on the ſouth-ſide of TAPPAHANNOCK river, about three quarters of a mile below Hobbs-Hole, exceeding good Land and well timbered,

One third of the money paid down, and great credit will be given for the ballance on giving bond with good ſecurity. For further terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the main road leading from Hobbs-Hole to Todd's-Bridge.

BENJAMIN JONES.

April 26, 1787.

LABURNUM By LATH,

OUT OF KITTY FISHER,

As good a Stock as any in England,

HE is a remarkable fine foal-getter, and will cover MARES on Tuckahoe creek in the lower end of Goochland county, at forty eight ſhillings the ſeaſon, or eighteen ſhillings the leap, good paſteurs, and great care taken, but no inſurance againſt accidents, with a ſmall matter to.

ZACHARY GANDER, Groom.

Stop the THIEF!

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber this morning, a likely bay horſe, about fourteen hands and one inch high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and one of his hind feet ſtrecked with white, his rump much diſfigured by the bites of a ſtud horſe.

The thief that ſtole him lay at my houſe laſt night, he is about five feet eight or nine inches high, has on a reddiſh coloured great coat much worn, whiteiſh coloured cloſe bodied coat, ſtriped waiſtcoat, and a large fantailed hat, with a black ribon round it. I will give a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS for the horſe and thief, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe only.

GEORGE MARSHALL.

Briſter Mine, King George county, April 27, 1787.

A great Bargain may be had.

[The price £200.]

Four elegant, high bred, and very well broken

POST-CHAISE HORSES,

Each, ſeven years old ſome time in the next month, They are at preſent in good condition.

Enquire of the Printer hereof, for further particulars

May 2, 1787.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Strayed or ſtolen from this city, on the 11th of APRIL,

A BAY HORSE,

STRONG made, about 8 years old, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has a few white hairs on his breaſt and near ſide of the neck, a ſwitch tail, droop rump, trots, paces and gallops well, no brand. Whoever gives information of him to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if ſtolen, on conviction of the thief a further reward of ten dollars

DAVID NESBIT.

Richmond, May 4, 1787.

WANTED

At the FREDERICKSBURG ACCADEMY, a STEWARD & an HOUSE-KEEPER.

THE Truſtees of this Accademy are to meet at Fredericksburg on the 25th of May next, at which time they wiſh to engage for the then enſuing year, a Steward and an Houſekeeper; perſons capable of acting in thoſe characters of approved conduct and well recommended; are requeſted to apply to the Truſtees at that meeting, and be prepared to fix themſelves at the Accademy by the 4th day of June next.

As there is but one houſe that can now be allotted for the uſe of both thoſe domeſtic's, it is the wiſh of the Truſtees to have both in one family; a reputable family capable of conducting the domeſtic buſineſs of the Accademy will be rewarded with wages according to their merit, have an houſe with four rooms allotted them, the uſe of the common garden, and may beſides have the advantage of having their children educated under their own eyes. There are thirteen acres of land belonging to the Accademy, the ſituation is really healthy and elegant, adjoining the lower end of the town, and quite retired.

Notice is hereby given

That this Accademy will be opened on the 6th day of June next for the reception of boarders at the rate of twenty pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly and in advance, the ſcholars to find their own beds and waſhing.

Parents and others who ſend ſcholars to this Accademy are to take notice that no ſcholar will be received without his fees being previouſly paid; which beſides the board; are one guinea a quarter, for latin, or mathematicks only; twenty ſhillings a quarter for Engliſh only; or ſix dollars a quarter if they enter for all.

The Truſtees however diſagreeable to them, are determined to adhere ſtrictly to this rule as they find it will be abſolutely impracticable to keep up a daily table, or pay the Profeſſors, and ſervants unleſs the funds are made as certain as poſſible.

Notice alſo.

That on the ſame 6th day of June the Truſtees meet, and propoſe ſelling puſuant to an act of the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly; by way of public auction, for ſpecie on ſix months credit, the materials of a ſtone building lately erected by the public for a powder magazine. Alſo about five acres and one quarter of an acre of lands, part of the above thirteen acres, the part for ſale contains about four acres of flat low land, capable of making meadow of the firſt quality, and about an acre of high land for the purpoſes of houſe and garden. This land has been long cleared, and now is well ſet with white clover and Engliſh graſs and wants no labour but to incloſe and prepare for an artificial crop. There is a fine ſpring within fifteen feet of one line, and a conſtant ſtream within twenty ſeven poles of another; from whence water can be conducted to the meadow land at pleaſure. The bounds will be ſhewn to any one inclining to purchaſe, by any the Truſtees in town, or the Profeſſors of the Accademy.

The land is well worthy of the attention of one who may be capable of filling the place of the Steward as he will have leiſure enough to conduct the buſineſs of the Accademy and manage this valuable ſpot, and a prudent good man may draw conſiderable advantages by ſupplying the Accademy with ſuch articles as they muſt purchaſe.

I am particularly enjoined by the Truſtees, to requeſt thoſe gentlemen who have encouraged this public and beneficial inſtitution, by ſubſcribing to its ſupport, to ſend in their reſpective ſubſcriptions to any of the Truſtees previous to the 6th day of June next, or to that meeting at the lateſt, otherwiſe the Truſtees muſt add greatly to their preſent advances to diſcharge their contracts for the repairs and other expences of the Accademy.

By order of the Truſtees,

JAMES MERCER, Preſident.

Fredericksburg, April 14, 1787.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending FRANK, a mulatto man, about five feet five or ſix inches high, twenty five years of age, a likely ſtout ſtrong made fellow, has remarkable large legs, and when he ſtands up, bends back very much in the knees, has a ſcar near one of his temples, but do not recollect which, had on when he went away, a jacket of drab ſearnought, green negro cotton under jacket, ſpotted cotton breeches, ribbed yarn ſtockings, oznabrigs ſhirt, and common ſhoes. I have been informed that he has a free paſs, with four or five different perſons names to it, and paſſes as a free man. He formerly belonged to a perſon who calls himſelf a Quaker, and of whom I purchaſed him laſt ſummer, I imagine he will endeavour to get among the negroes that have been emancipated by the Quakers in Nanſemond or Iſle of Wight, where he has been ſeen. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will deliver him to me in Gates county, North Carolina, or ten dollars if confined in any jail ſo that I get him again.

LAWRENCE BAKER.

North Carolina, Gates county, March 10, 1787.

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE POOR SOLDIER,

A Comic OPERA,

In two acts.